

# BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY MINE; 385 WOUNDED ABOARD; 85 DROWNED

## REAL ESTATE PAYS 22%, CORPORATIONS PAY 61.5%, NEW YORK'S TAX PROBLEM

City Should Receive at Least \$15,000,000 a Year More From Public Utilities Corporations and Reduce the Cost of Government.

Taxes in New York City have increased 82 per cent. in ten years, as against an increase in population of only 31 per cent. The 1916 budget now before the Board of Aldermen calls for the collection, by taxation from the people of this city, of \$212,956,177 with which to pay the running expenses of the community. This amount includes the unnecessary and oppressive direct State tax of \$13,975,000 which Gov. Whitman and an up-State Legislature unloaded on the city for purposes of political advantage.

The real estate of the city will pay taxes next year approximately \$176,000,000, or about 82 1/2 per cent. of the total to be collected. To add to it will mean depreciation of real estate values, depreciation in the value of securities based on real estate, shrinkage of the assets of savings banks, lowering of the interest rate paid by such institutions and ruin to thousands and thousands of property owners.

THE GROSS FUNDED DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK ON DEC. 31, 1914, WAS \$1,307,020,221, AND IT IS DRAWING INTEREST EVERY MINUTE.

That interest load is the chief reason why the taxes are so high. Other reasons are duplications of service and useless bureaus in city departments, costing possibly \$1,500,000 a year; excessive engineering costs in the Public Service Commission and the Board of Water Supply and other departments, aggregating some \$3,000,000 a year, and unjust taxation imposed by the State on the city for the construction of up-State normal and agricultural schools, bridges and highways and the repair of up-State roads, amounting to about \$9,000,000 a year.

Furthermore, New York taxes are high because the public utilities corporations evade paying their just share of the taxes, and thousands of miscellaneous corporations dodge their city taxes entirely. The City of New York should receive as taxes at least \$15,000,000 a year more from the public utilities corporations, and if all the other corporations were forced to pay their taxes the revenues would be increased enormously.

It is possible for the city to reduce the expenses of conducting the government by consolidating departments, wiping out useless bureaus and eliminating duplications, triplications and even quadruplications of service to the extent of approximately \$5,000,000. The saving of \$9,000,000 in State taxation on account of up-State improvements from which the city derives no benefit and should not pay for can be accomplished by legislation; also, legislation will be required to obtain from the public utilities corporations.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## NAVY YARD BIDS LOWEST FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS

Private Firms Unable to Get Within the Limit Price of \$7,800,000 Set by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—None of the bids by private shipyards for construction of the two superdreadnoughts authorized by the last Congress, submitted to the navy to-day, fell within the limit of \$7,800,000 fixed as the maximum cost for hull and machinery of each ship.

Bids submitted by the New York, Philadelphia and Mare Island Navy Yards, however, all fell within the limit, most of them being below \$600,000. Three private companies offered bids for one ship each.

A World Travel Bureau, 700 Madison Ave., N. Y. City, offers to take passengers, baggage, trunk and suit, and money orders for sale, tickets and automobiles for hire. Check room for baggage and parcels open day and night. Telephone 4000.—ADT.

## WARNINGS IN FOG LOCATED BY NEW 'SOUND MEASURER'

Prof. Webster's Invention Will Tell Direction From Which Signal Comes.

SCIENTISTS PRAISE IT.

To Be of General Use All Signals Must Be Attuned to Same Pitch.

An instrument for finding the direction of a fog signal was shown to the members of the National Academy of Sciences to-day by the inventor, Prof. A. G. Webster of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He has experimented for years with every kind of sound-wave, from those produced by the human voice and musical instruments to the loudest thunders. At last he has made a machine that will tell in the fog or in the dark the direction from which a sound is proceeding.

The machine will not only show a brilliant light when it faces the source of the sound, but it can be made to ring a bell, so that, as Dr. Webster said, "a deaf man can see the sound and a blind man can hear it."

An instrument of this sort would have saved the 1,200 lives that were lost on the steamship Princess of Ireland when she was sunk by another ship in a collision in a fog off Father Point, in the Lower St. Lawrence, two years ago.

A hundred scientists, specialists in medicine, astronomy, geology, physics, biology and all sorts of learned branches, gazed with deep interest at the machine, which is to rob sea travel of one of its greatest terrors. It looks like two megaphones with their small ends tucked into the ends of a brass tube about two feet long, the whole mounted on a tripod.

Dr. Webster calls it a phonometer, which is Greek for sound-measurer. Hanging across the middle of the brass tube was a small disc of aluminum, kept in place by three threads. This disc is pushed by the impact of sound waves of a certain pitch. The strength of the vibration is registered on a recorder, which causes an electric light to glow with great intensity as the mouth of the megaphone is pointed directly at the source of the sound waves.

Pilots in a sea fog cannot tell, as a rule, within forty-five degrees of the direction from which a signal is sounding. The phonometer is so sensitive that it will point accurately to the spot.

"Looking into the instrument," said Dr. Webster, "one sees the light glow at its maximum as the phonometer faces the front of the series of sound waves. One disadvantage must be overcome before it can be put in general use—it will require every whistle to be tuned to a standard pitch. The instrument can be tuned to any pitch, but I should not like to have to ask a captain of a ship to tune up as he approached danger in a fog. It would be possible for the Government to require all vessels to tune their whistles alike, fog signals in lighthouses the same, and then the lighthouse or the direction of an approaching vessel could be discovered with accuracy."

There was a burst of hand clapping when Dr. Webster ended his demonstration. Dr. A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago stood up and said: "I cannot withhold my admiration. This paper marks a most notable advance in the effort to solve a problem of the greatest interest. It seems to me that Dr. Webster has brought to a brilliantly successful conclusion this important search."

## DOCTOR'S REFUSAL TO SAVE BABY FROM DEATH BRINGS PROTEST AND APPROVAL

Haiselden, in Defense, Says It Would Be Morally Wrong to Let Defective Live.

GOT MOTHER'S CONSENT

Chicago Authorities Will Take Up Case if Child Dies Without Operation.

(Special to The Evening World.) CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Humanitarian and medical circles are deeply stirred over the verdict of Dr. H. J. Haiselden of the German-American Hospital here, that the five-day-old baby of Mrs. Anna Bollinger, born mentally and physically defective, must die, although an operation can save its life. The doctor argues that if the child lives it will become a burden to itself and a charge on the public; that it will lead either a brute or criminal existence. Hence it is better that it should die.

Mrs. Bollinger, the infant's mother, has approved the verdict of Dr. Haiselden, chief of the hospital. Prominent social workers have denounced it as cruel and inhuman, but State's Attorney Hoyne and Humane Society officers admit there is no law by which they can force surgeons to operate and save the baby's life.

An official police investigation, however, with possible subsequent action by State authorities, will be made if the baby dies without an operation.

This was decided upon this afternoon at a conference attended by Chief of Police Kealey, Coroner Peter Hoffman, Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clifford Roe.

Following the ruling of State's Attorney Hoyne Counsel Roe ruled that there is no law by which officials can force the physician to operate on the child. Roe held, however, that Commissioner Robertson can refuse to issue a death certificate. Robertson said he would refuse the paper. In this event, Coroner Hoffman will be automatically compelled to investigate the child's death.

From her cot in the hospital the mother of the baby can hear the gasps, the steadily weakening cries of the wee morsel of humanity she brought into the world last Friday. The baby, which is in the nursery adjoining the ward, is slowly dying, and the hospital attendants say it will hardly live twenty-four hours longer. Mrs. Bollinger has steered her nerves to accept the verdict of the physician, that nature be allowed to take its course.

"No one need think me a cruel or unnatural mother," said Mrs. Bollinger, while tears streamed down her cheeks. "I have three other children. My heart is full of mother love for them and for the poor deformed little fellow that came Friday. It has broken my heart to tell them they must let him die."

"Poor little thing. If an operation were performed and he were allowed to live, he would be for years only a burden to himself. His life would be barren and useless, for the doctors tell me he would certainly be malformed. It is, as one of the doctors said, one of nature's blunders, and I am willing that nature should correct her errors by my baby's death."

Dr. Haiselden attributed the child's

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## M'CALL SIGNED MISSING 85 SHARES OVER TO NEPHEW

Thompson Committee Traces Light Stock Through Books of Brokers.

WAS SOLD AT PROFIT.

Probers Want to Know About Long Delay in Brooklyn Gas Rate Case.

The Thompson Legislative Committee took another look to-day into the stock holdings of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and traced the block of 85 shares of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company stock which he omitted to tell about when he testified to giving 357 shares to his wife.

Report of the public accountants, Perley, Morse & Co., submitted to the committee, shows that the eighty-five shares were first transferred by the chairman to his nephew, John C. McCall, a Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and eventually sold in the open market at a profit of \$2,014.30.

This block of stock originally was carried by Judge McCall with E. R. Chapman & Co., who transferred it to Waterman, Anthony & Co. This house then transferred it to Carpenter, McCall & Co. and put in the name of John C. McCall. Albert McCall, a member of this firm, married a niece of Judge McCall.

The brokers' books show the following letter from Judge McCall, dated Dec. 27, 1907: "This will serve as your authority to accept from E. R. Chapman & Co. my account, which contains eighty-five shares of Kings County Electric Light and Power Company stock. When the same is received by you you are further authorized to place the same in the account of John C. McCall."

The accountants further reported that "there is no record of payments by J. C. McCall to E. E. McCall, therefore if E. E. McCall received any remuneration in this matter it was a private transaction between himself and J. C. McCall."

By tracing through the certificate number it was disclosed that the stock does not now stand in the name of any of the McCall family and was finally disposed of before the Judge became Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Next to the McCall stock holdings the most important subject under investigation by the Thompson Committee is the gas rate case against the Kings County Lighting Company. This is the oldest case pending before the Public Service Commission and has been "stalled" for five years, although part of the delay was caused by an appeal of the company to courts, which sent the case back to the Commission for reconsideration of certain points. This is the case The Evening World has fought to have settled and the consumers given 50-cent gas.

Secretary Whitney submitted records of proceedings in the Kings County Gas case, showing that in 1911 the company offered to make a sliding scale of reduction in price from 55 cents to 80 cents, but that the offer was not accepted. Commissioner Hayward was also a witness to tell of the long delays he found in this case when he took it up last spring and endeavored to get it pushed to completion.

A little side job was given to Chairman McCall by both Hayward and Whitney in relation to his use of Commission automobiles for private purposes. One large automobile is taken exclusively for the Chairman's use and no accounting made of its service. It is kept in a garage near McCall's house. All other cars are tabbed closely and reports made of their movements to see that they are used only in public service.

CHAIRMAN McCall Charges.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was the luncheon guest of Gov. Whitman to-day and it was expected that something would develop regarding the charges made against Chairman McCall of the New York City Public Service Commission. The Governor said that if there was any news to give out it would come from him after the conference.

## ONE BIG BOARD TO RUN WAR ORGANIZED BY THE ALLIES; SERBS SUFFER NEW DEFEAT

Entire Population of Monastir in Wild Flight to Salonica as Bulgars Sweep On—Teutons Capture 2,000 More in Drive From Nish.

## ALLIES ATTACK BULGARS ACROSS FRONTIER LINE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The British hospital ship Anglia was sunk to-day by a mine in the English Channel. Three hundred wounded men were saved out of a total of 385.

There were thirteen officers and 372 men on board.

A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the Government had received any further information concerning the report of the sinking of the Anglia.

"I am sorry that I have no information which I can communicate to the House," he replied. "If I receive any later in the day I shall communicate it."

[The Anglia was a merchantman which was taken over by the British Admiralty after the opening of the war and refitted as a hospital ship. She was commissioned in August of last year.

There are four British steamships named Anglia. The one converted into a hospital ship probably is the former London and Northwestern Railway Company steamer, of 1,862 tons gross. She is 329 feet long and was built in 1900 at Dumbarton.

[At the time she was commissioned the Anglia was in charge of Commander Oscar V. De Saige, retired.]

## Allies Appoint One Big Board To Carry on the Entire War

PARIS, Nov. 17.—At the first meeting of the French and British War Boards to-day it was decided that hereafter the war will be conducted by a single council representing all the Entente allies. Heretofore the allied forces have operated more or less independently. Russia and Italy

will name their representatives as soon as possible.

At the meeting to-day were Premier Aquilino, Munitions Minister Lloyd George, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour and Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey of England, and Premier Briand, War Minister Gallieni, Minister of Marine Luciani and Gen. Joffre of France.

The Englishmen arrived in Paris Tuesday night, accompanied by their diplomatic, military and naval advisers.

There must be subsequent meetings to deal with fresh situations as they arise and new policies as they become necessary. The next meeting, it is expected, will be to take the Russian and Italian representatives into the joint body.

The purpose of the joint war council is to handle all four armies as one, to strike with them combined sledge hammer blows with four-fold the force it is possible to strike with them separately.

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 17.—Capture by the Germans of 2,000 more Serbs was announced officially to-day. The prisoners were taken in the Central Serbian region west of Nish, through which the Serb main army is trying to reach Montenegro.

## SERB POPULATION IN WILD FLIGHT FROM THE CITY OF MONASTIR

SALONICA, Greece, Nov. 17.—The whole Serb population of the region about Monastir is fleeing before the coming Bulgarians. Monastir itself is being emptied rapidly. The refugees number thousands.

Wild terror of the Bulgars has spread among them by frightful stories from the country the invaders have already swept.

The prefect at Prilep, twenty-five miles north of Monastir, telegraphed that hundreds of girls had taken

from him after the conference.